



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

than one-half of all the senators" (Art. III, sec. 4). The judges of the states of Georgia and Louisiana are no longer chosen by the legislature (p. 223), but are elected by the people. The act taking the appointment of the St. Louis police out of the hands of the governor of the state was vetoed by him and did not become law, as indicated on p. 271.

All things considered, Professor Reinsch's volume is an important addition to the literature of American politics. It is a contribution both to the understanding of the present situation and to the establishment of a better method for future studies of a similar character.

CHARLES EDWARD MERRIAM

Les droits législatifs du président des États-Unis d'Amérique.

By HENRI BOSC. Paris: Libraire Nouvelle de Droit et de Jurisprudence, 1906. Pp. viii+286.

In the introductory chapter of this volume the author traces the principle of the separation of powers through the Constitutional Convention, analyzing the various arguments advanced on that occasion. In Part I he discusses the power of the President as a positive agent in initiating, shaping, and compelling legislation. He concludes that, in spite of the fact that the President lacks the formal right of initiative, and that he has no direct representatives in Congress, his influence is always considerable and sometimes great. In Part II the author considers the negative function of the President, or the veto power. A detailed examination of many cases is made, and the various vetoes are classified and analyzed. Here, however, the author adds little to the earlier and still valuable work of Mason on the *Veto Power*.

On the whole, Dr. Bosc shows a good grasp both of the theory and the practice of the presidential veto, and his discussion of the subject is decidedly meritorious.

CHARLES EDWARD MERRIAM

Race Culture; or, Race Suicide? By ROBERT REID RENTOUL.

London: Walter Scott Publishing Co., 1906. Pp. 182.

The *Journal* has already published an article by Dr. Rentoul on the sterilization of degenerates, and the book here noticed is the second and enlarged edition of a book which appeared in 1903. The